Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace the paragraph in column 1, starting at line 4 and ending at line 8, with the following amended paragraph:

This application is a divisional of application Ser. No. 08/340,884 filed on Nov. 15, 1994, now abandoned, which is incorporated entirely herein by reference, and a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. 07/686,934 filed Apr. 18, 1991 U.S. Pat. No. 5,429,803.

Please replace the paragraph in column 1, starting at line 36 and ending at line 50, with the following amended paragraph:

It is known that prompt processing of urine traditionally has been recommended to ensure accuracy of quantitative culture results, urinalysis and microscopy. This is important in making slides, in that fresh cells stick to the glass slide much better than cells from preserved urine, allowing a smoother cell spread onto the glass body. However, delays in processing and care [of] in both inpatient and outpatient settings often exist, and refrigeration is often neglected. One solution to the delay problem is the use of chemical preservation of the urine and this preservation system has been used in the field. The presence of liquid preservation in the urine specimen raises the specific gravity of the specimen to unmeasurable levels and limits the potential usefulness of the urine for various types of traditional quantitative analysis, such as slide microscopy.

Please replace the paragraph starting at column 1, line 63 and ending at column 2, line 7, with the following amended paragraph:

U.S. Pat. No. 3,608,550 discloses a transfer needle assembly for transferring fluid from a fluid source to a fluid collection container. The needle assembly includes a first cannula mounted on a support means which engages the collection container and is adapted to be connected at its forward <u>end</u> [and] to the fluid source and at its rear end to the collection container. A second cannula is mounted on the support means and is adapted to be connected at its forward end to the fluid source and at its rear end to the atmosphere allowing a fluid to be transferred from a fluid source to a collection container by atmospheric pressure when the volume within the collection container is sufficiently increased.

Please replace the two paragraphs in column 2, starting at line 34 and ending at line 43, with the following single paragraph:

Another attempt to solve this problem is seen in [

] U.S. Pat. No. 4,300,404, in which a container is developed having a liquid container with a snap fit lid. The lid is provided with a cannula which extends into the lower end of the container and which projects through the lid at its upper end so as to be able to pierce the stopper of an air-evacuated tubular container. The container is also provided with a depressed bottom to assure the maximum collection of fluids and the lid is provided with a recess to accommodate the air-evacuated tube.

Please replace the paragraph in column 6, starting at line 10 and ending at line 37, with the following amended paragraph:

The female connector member 76 has an outer cylindrical housing 90 with a base 91. The housing is threaded on its inner surface 92 for engagement with the threaded external surface 71 of wall 85. The planar end wall 93 of housing 90 abuts against the outwardly extending flange or lip 87 when the male and female members are screwed together. The female connector base inner surface, which in combination with the inner wall surface of housing 90 defines the interior configuration of the female member, is concentrically stepped so that the outer step 95 abuts against the end of walls 85 and 72 and an inner step 98 abuts against filter membrane 84 and the distal stepped portion [79] 101 of stepped end 78. The base 91 is provided with a threaded luer lock 99 on its exterior surface and defines a throughgoing bore 97 with a frustro conical proximal end which leads to membrane 84 and chamber 80. As previously noted, nipple 88 of the cytology/microbiology container is fitted with a threaded projection which is adapted to fit onto the luer lock 62 of a 30 cc syringe 64, manufactured by Becton Dickinson & Co. It should be noted that any pump type device could be used in place of the syringe 64 as for example an autovial spunglass filter manufactured by Genex Corporation. The syringe 64 has a barrel 66 with associated luer lock 62, piston 68 and piston head 69. While the cytology/microbiology container 70 can be used for any body fluid it is primarily designed for use with concentrated dialysis fluid and urine and for collecting associated sediments and/or bacteria for use in testing for various kinds of disease.